THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

J. B. NEATHERY & Co.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE CONSERVATIVE:

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Telegraphic News.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Oct. 25

The *Sentinel* this morning contains a circular from Secretary Benjamin, giving an exposition of the finances of the United States, based upon an official data. He estimates the debt of the United States on the first of May next at two hundred and forty millions, involving an annual charge upon the treasury of the North equal to that accumulated in Great Britain for two centuries. The circular is addressed to Hon. A. Dudley Mann Brussells.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND Oct. 25.

Quietude below Richmond remains unbroken. No further demonstration by the enemy expected until after the Presidential election.

Brigadier General Archer, of Maryland, died in this city last night.

HISTORY OF PAPER MONEY IN FRANCE.

The French government, in 1718, first issued paper money on the credit of the government, by running Mr. Law's celebrated bank into a national institution. Within one year of the date of the establishment of this royal bank of France, its paper promises to pay, showed evident signs of depreciation. The government flew to the rescue of its currency by an edict, uttered in 1718, that thereafter, its paper money should present five per cent. above specie. The same edict forbid specie to be used at all in sums under 300 livres. Still government paper continued to go down. The people hoarded jewelry and precious stones, in order to lay by something that possessed intrinsic value. A discovery of this device of the people drove the government to issue an edict forbidding them to have pearls, diamons, or other precious stones. Still the government's paper money went down. Then came an edict from the government forbidding the transportation of specie, also forbidding all persons from holding more than 500 livers in specie, under penalty of confiscation, and fine of 10,000 livres. Still government paper money declined. And finally, on the 11th of March, 1720, an edict came forbidding any payment to be made in specie. Still the paper fabric crumbled and, in a few months, a citizen of France might have a hundred million of government money in his pocket, and yet starve to death for want of means to buy a meal of victuals. When this grand bubble of government paper currency burst its circulation was nearly two million and a half livers while there was only three hundred millions of specie in the government vaults.

So the government had this severe and unwelcome truth worked into its obtuse brains at last, that its mere paper issue promises to pay were not money, and could not be made equal to money, not even with all the tremendous power of the government to uphold it. But even this terrible lesson of inevitable repudiation and ruin did not last France more than seventy years, when she again launched a paper balloon, which went up as brilliantly, and came down, if possible, still more disastrously than this one of 1718. On the 1st of April, 1790, (well started on the 1st of April,) the National Assembly issued four hundred millions of francs of paper, on the credit of the government. Wise men in France shook their heads, and warned the National Assembly that they would bring financial ruin both upon the government and the people. But they were silenced by the cry, "What! is not the government's money good?" To doubt it was to incur the charge of being a foe to the government. Soon other large issues became necessary, and as a consequence the assignates began to decline. "Ah, ha!" said the wise men, "we told you so!" But the government came up resolutely, though not wisely, to the rescue of its darling currency. It resorted to the most despotic measures to keep it at par. It prohibited the use of metalic coin.

And finally, in 1796, just six years after its first paper issue, it uttered a decree of death against all who should refuse to take it at par. But, even under this terrible law, its paper soon fell to one half of one per cent. And finally it took 10,000 of government paper francs to buy a pair of boots. In these good times, for the silly people who had a little while before split their throats in bawling, "What! is not the government money good?" it took 700 francs of that excellent government money to buy a Frenchman a pound of butter. Those who had confidently hoarded this excellent government money, could then bring it out and treat their children to a stick of barley candy for 30 francs.

It is interesting to see how the state of depreciation of government paper kept pace with the increase of its issue. Thus.

First issue, four hundred millions of francs.

Second issue, one hundred and twenty millions; discount 10 per cent.

Third issue, twenty seven hundred millions; discount 37 per cent.

Fourth issue, five thousand millions; discount 55 per cent.

When the whole issue amounted to eight thousand millions of francs, the discount was 78 per cent.—And finally, in 1799, only five years after the first issue, when the whole amount was twenty millions of francs, the discount was 99 per cent. Soon after this the government paper fell to zero, and was abandoned as valueless.

The experience of Russia with government paper, if less disastrous, is none the less instructive in teaching the great lesson that is not within the power of any government to make its mere paper issue of promise to pay pass as money for any length of time.

SMALL COMFORT FOR CANADA.—The London *Times* gives Canada fair warning in a very emphatic leader, that she has nothing to expect from England in the way of defence. England can do nothing on land. She did her utmost in the Crimea. All the troops she could send to Canada would not stand one battle against a Northern army, commanded by General Grant. Whether defeated or not, there would be nothing left of them. As to the Canadians, and the *Times* ridicules the idea of such a force standing a moment before a Federal army. The English of this is, if you want Canada, take it and welcome. England is ready to give a quit claim to morrow as the price of peace. You may conquor the South or not—restore the Union, or fail to restore it—but when you want Canada, there it is, gentlemen, help yourselves.

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

Vol. I.] RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1864. [No. 160.

Conscript Office,

RALEIGH, Oct. 22d, 1864.

CIRCULAR, No 56.

I. THE ATTENTION OF INSPECTORS OF CONscription and Enrolling Officers is hereby called to General Order, No. 82, A. & I. G. O. current series. All men turned over under this order will be forwarded to Camps of Instruction without delay.

II. Any delay in furnishing the required lists will be promptly reported.

III. Special attention is directed to Par. IV., General Order, No. 82, A. & I. G. O., current series.

By order J. R. McLean,
Acting Comd't Conscripts N. C.
E. J. HARDIN,
Adjutant.

Adjutant and Inspector Gen.'s Office,

RICHMOND, Oct. 20, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 25.

I. THE CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF ORDNANCE will without delay, take measures to place in the field one fifth of all the men employed in his department, (including contractors and their employees,) of the classes specified in General Orders No. 77, A. and I. G. Office, (current series). To this end he will direct the several officers in charge of arsenals, workshops, depots, &c., to turn over to the nearest enrolling officer, by list, showing their ages, occupation and residence, such proportion of their employees (including contractors and employees under them,) of the class above referred to, as will constitute in the aggregate one fifth of the whole number in the said classes, according to returns in his office Sept. 30, 1864. Duplicates of such list will be sent to the General of Reserves of the States, and triplicates to the chief of ordnance. Three days are allowed for the execution of this order after its reception at any post or station of the ordnance department.

II. The chief of the Nitre and Mining Bureau, will turn over in like manner, on similar lists, one-fifth of all men of the classes specified in General Orders No. 77, employed in iron, lead, copper and coal mining, and in all service appertaining thereto, whether under officers of his bureau or by contractors. Duplicate and triplicate lists to be furnished as above directed in the ordnance bureau. And will in like manner turn over one-fifth of all such men as are employed in the nitre service. The period of three days, under the same conditions as above mentioned, are allowed for the execution of this order.

III. The list of persons directed in the foregoing sections to be turned over to the enrolling officer, will be prepared at once, on the reception of this order, and will be furnished to the said officers within three days, as above prescribed by the various officers of each of the above bureaux having men under their charge, and every assistance will be rendered by the latter to the enrolling officers, to carry out the intention of this order.

IV. So much of General Orders No 77, as relates to men employed in the two bureaux named above, is hereby suspended, and the foregoing order will stand in lieu of all requirements under the former.

By order.
S. COOPER,
A. and I. Gen.

October 25, 1864. 159—3t

Conscript Office,

RALEIGH, October 24th, 1864.

CIRCULAR, No. 57.

BY DIRECTION OF THE LIEUTENANT GENERAL Commanding, Enrolling Officers will allow all Railroad employees to remain at their present duties until action can be taken at this office.

By order of Maj. McLean,
Acting Commandant.
F. J. HARDIN,
Adjutant

158—3t.

FAYETTEVILLE NORTH CAROLINA MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE FIRST SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence 1st of February, 1865.

Applications for admission must be made prior to the 1st January, 1865, about which time the terms will be made known.

Also, wanted two teachers of military education and a steward in this institution. Address

Maj. WM. A. BANKS,
Superintendent.

October 24, 1864. 158—tf.

BAGGAGE AT AUCTION!

AT AUCTION ON THE 29TH (SATURDAY) AT 11 o'clock, we will sell a magnificent lot of unclaimed Baggage from the N. C. Railroad.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
Auction and Commission Merchants.

October 25, 1864. 159—d2t.

FOR RENT.

I WILL RENT THE HOUSE NOW OCCUPIED BY me and for some time kept as a Hotel. Containing 12 Rooms independent of the Dining Room 24x60 feet. The building will be rented with or without the furniture. Possession given immediately if desired.

GEO. T. COOKE.

October 25, 1864. 159—1w.

WANTED,

A SMALL FARM, WELL TIMBERED. PROXIMITY TO some town or Railroad preferred. Address, Box 263, Raleigh, N. C. 94—tf.

JONESVILLE, Sept. 20th, 1864.

Editor Conservative: Please announce J. G MARLER, Esq., as a candidate for the Senate from the district composing the counties of Yadkin, Surry, Ashe, Alleghany and Watauga, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Col. Speer. Mr. Marler is a true conservative. 134—td.

Sorghum Mills and Boilers.

JUST RECEIVED, FROM SAPONA IRON WORKS, another supply of two and three Roller Mills and Boilers from 20 to 100 gallons. Kept constantly on hand a large supply of Ovens, Spiders, and extra Lids.

JAMES M. TOWLES, Agt.,
for Sapona Iron Works.

August 13th, 1864. 97—tf.

Executive Department North Carolina,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, August 25, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 17.

I. One editor and one printer to each newspaper, and one druggist to each apothecary store are exempt from duty in the Guard for Home Defence, except when the county is invaded by the enemy, provided there is not that number of persons not liable to duty in the Guard for Home Defence, employed in said newspaper establishment or drug store.

II. The attention of all officers of the Militia and Guard for Home Defence is called to the proclamation of His Excellency, the Governor, dated in this city on the 24th inst., granting pardon to deserters who may voluntarily surrender themselves within the next thirty days. Persons so surrendering will be sent to the nearest conscript camp, and will be furnished by the officer to whom the surrender is made with an attested statement setting forth the fact, specifying the time and place of surrender.

III. Attention is also called to the II paragraph of General Orders No. 1, dated January 15, 1864. The more effectually to carry out said paragraph, commanders of regiments and battalions of the Guard for Home Defence will make to this office on the last day of each month a written report of the operations of their commands during the month, stating the number of days they have been out, the number of deserters apprehended, the number that have voluntarily surrendered, and the names of such officers as may have failed to perform their duty, and in what particular.

By order of Governor Vance:

R. C. GATLIN,
140 Adjutant General.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & Co.,

STOCK AND MONEY BROKERS,

Raleigh, N. C.,

CONTINUES TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSIness at their old stand as heretofore in all its various branches.

WE ARE REQUESTED TO ANNOUNCE H. D. CABINESS, of Cleaveland County, as a Candidate for Door-keeper of the Senate at the next session of the Legislature.

October 14, 1864. 27—w5t*.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

BUSHELS.	POUNDS.	BUSHELS.	POUNDS.
Wheat,	60	Blue Grass Seed,	44
Shelled Corn,	56	Buckwheat,	52
Corn in the ear,	70	Dried Peaches,	33
Peas,	60	Dried Apples,	24
Rye,	56	Onions,	57
Oats,	32	Salt,	50
Barley,	47	Stone Coal,	80
Irish Potatoes,	60	Malt,	38
Sweet Potatoes,	55	Bran,	20
White Beans,	60	Turnips,	55
Castor Beans,	46	Plastering Hair,	8
Clover Seed,	60	Unslacked Lime,	80
Timothy Seed,	45	Corn Meal,	48
Flax Seed,	56	Fine Salt,	55
Hemp Seed,	44	Ground Peas,	24

A box 24 by 16 inches, 22 deep, contains one barrel.
A box 16 by 16½ inches, 8 deep, contains one bushel.
A box 8 by 8⅓ inches, 8 deep, contains 1 peck.
A box 4 by 4 inches, 4½ deep, contains ½ gallon.
A box 4 by 4 inches, 2½ deep, contains 1 quart.
Ten gallons Pickled Onions, 83 pounds.
Ten gallons Sour Krout, 81 pounds.

Conscript Office,

RALEIGH, N. C. Oct. 21st, 1864.

CIRCULAR, No. 55.

I. For the information of Enrolling Officers and all concerned, it is announced that the Camp of Instruction known as Camp Vance heretofore located near Morganton, has been broken up, and a new Camp established at Greensborough under the name of Camp Stokes, for the rendezvous and assignment of Conscripts, deserters and absentees.

II. The object of the new Camp being to avoid delay and unnecessary waste of transportation in forwarding recruits to the armies in the field, it is left to the discretion of Enrolling Officers to send Conscripts and deserters either to Camp Holmes or Camp Stokes which ever may be most easily reached. This discretion will be carefully exercised with a view to the grand object of saving time.

III. Enrolling Officers are cautioned against obeying any orders from any source whatever which conflicts with the orders of the Lieut. General Commanding issued through this office, and the Inspectors of the several Districts.

By order of Maj. McLEAN,
Acting Commandant,
157—3t. E. J. HARDIN, Adjutant.

CARD NOTICE.

THERE IS NOW READY TO BE ISSUED FROM THIS Department to the different counties in the State, a lot of Cotton and Wool Cards. This lot of Cards will be sent to the Agents, Backs ready for tacking the Cards on, and be sold at $22 50 per pair to the citizens generally; in no instance is more than one pair to be sold to a family. These Cards are not intended for the families of soldiers. The Department is having a large lot backed ready for use, which will be sent out and sold to the families of soldiers as fast as they can be made, at a much less price. Agents are requested to make arrangements and call for them.

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M.

October 24, 1864. 156—d6t.

Executive Department North Carolina,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, July 1, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 76.

I. FOR THE INFORMATION OF ALL CONCERNED it is declared that the Guard for Home Defence consists of ALL white male persons who are exempt by law from service in the Confederate Army, between the ages of eighteen and fifty years, residents in the State, including foreigners not naturalized who have been resident in the State for thirty days, before enrollment, excepting such persons as are exempt by the laws of the State, by orders of the Governor, or on account of physical disability.

II. Company commanders will each on the next drill day make an exact roll of his company in accordance with the above declaration and transmit the same to his Battalion commander to be sent by him without delay to this office. Upon the receipt of these company rolls, Battalion commanders having arms and accoutrements the property of the State in their possession or the possession of their men, after retaining a gun and accoutrements for each man of his command will send the remainder to this city to Maj. T. D. Hogg, Ordnance Officer.

III. The second paragraph of General Orders No. 9, making it the duty of all Militia and Home Guard Officers to arrest any officer or agent who in making impressments fails to comply with the impressing laws in every particular is hereby so modified as to make it the duty of all such officers to call out their commands to assist in arresting any person against whom a civil warrant is directed upon application of any Judge or Justice of the Peace stating that the civil officer is not able to make the arrest without aid from the militia. It being thus made the duty of all Militia and Home Guard Officers to assist the civil authority in suppressing illegal impressments, it is hereby forbidden officers of either class to become impressing agents, and those holding such agencies must resign either the agency or commission in the State service. Commanders of Regiments and Battalions will see that this latter clause is complied with.

By order of Governor VANCE,
R. C GATLIN,
128— Adjutant General.

SKETCHES OF NASSAU.

By Frank. I. Wilson,

THIS WORK, OF ABOUT 100 PAGES, IS NOW IN the hands of the printer, and will be ready soon. It embraces what the writer either saw or heard from reliable sources, and will be printed on fine white paper.

Some of the contents are: Nassau as it was, and as it is; Population; White Folks; Colored Population; Soil, Product; Stock; Dogs; Chicken Cocks; Lying at Quarantine; Government; Shipping; Squalls, Musquitoes; Sharks, and other Ocean Products; The Parson on Sea-Sickness, &c., &c.

Sent free of postage for $3 per copy; five or more copies to one address $2 50 per copy. Send orders to

119. FRANK I. WILSON.

Executive Department, North Carolina,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, Sept. 14, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 21.

I. The senior officer of each regiment of N. C. Militia will forward to this office without delay a list of the names of the commissioned officers of their respective regiments, stating opposite the name of each, whether or not resides within the limits of his proper district. Also a list of all vacancies now existing and the cause and date of such vacancy. In future they will promptly report to this office the cause and date of every vacancy which may hereafter occur in their respective regiments.

II. Militia officers who have been compelled by the advance of the enemy to leave their respective districts, will report for duty to the commanding officer of the regimental district in which they may be temporarily residing. Those who fail to do this, will not be withheld from conscription.

By order of Governor Vance:

R. C. GATLIN,
148 Adjutant General.

Executive Department North Carolina,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, September 6, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 19.

THE PRACTICE WHICH HAS PREVAILED TO some extent among officers of the Militia and Guard for Home Defence of granting temporary furloughs to deserters, who have been apprehended or who have voluntarily surrendered themselves, must be discontinued.—They are strictly forbidden to grant furloughs to any persons not members of their commands.

By order of Governor VANCE:

R. C. GATLIN,
129 Adjutant General.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

THE ACCOUNTS AND CLAIMS OF THE LATE T. C. Iredell have been placed in my hands for collection, embracing those of Iredell Brothers. Persons indebted under either head are respectfully requested to make immediate payment as the administrator is anxious to settle up the business of the estate. I can be seen at the office of the "Conservative."

J. J. LANSDELL,
October 18, 1864. 153—tf

Surgeon General's Office,

RALEIGH, N. C., OCT 20TH, 1864.

A MESSENGER WILL LEAVE THIS OFFICE ON THE first day of every month, for Gen Lee's army. All boxes left here for any member of that army will be carried there promptly by him and delivered to the owner.

EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon General North Carolina.

43—tf.

B. F. STEED, OF RANDOLPH, RESPECTfully informs the Members of the House of Commons of the ensuing Legislature that he is a candidate for Assistant Doorkeeper.

Oct. 10, 1864. 146—tml.

Executive Department North Carolina,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, (H. G.)
Raleigh, December 16, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 6.

I. The following acts of the General Assembly of North Carolina are published for the information of all concerned:

AN ACT IN RELATION TO THE MILITIA, AND A GUARD FOR HOME DEFENCE.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the exemptions from service in the Militia of the State shall be for the same causes, and to the same extent, and no further, than are prescribed in the acts of Congress of the Confederate States, providing for the enrolment of men for the public defence, and granting exemptions from the same, commonly called the conscription and exemption acts.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Governor to cause to be enrolled as a Guard for Home Defence, all white male persons not already enrolled in the service of the Confederate States, between the ages of eighteen and fifty years, resident in this State, including foreigners not naturalized, who have been resident in the State for thirty days before such enrolment, excepting persons filling the offices of Governor, Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of Law and Equity, the members of the General Assembly, and the officers of the several departments of the Government, members of Congress and the civil and military officers of the Confederate government within this State, ministers of the gospel of the several denominations in the State charged with the duties of such ministry, the high sheriff, and clerks of the several courts of record, and the public registers in the several counties, and such other persons as the Governor, for pecial reasons, may deem proper subjects of exemption.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That all persons above the age of fifty, who may volunteer for service in said Guard in Home Defence, and shall be accepted by a Captain of a company for the same, shall be deemed to belong thereto, and shall be held to service therein, either generally, or for any special duty or expedition, as the commanding officers of regiments or companies, according to the nature of the particular service in question may determine.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That the Governor shall cause all persons enrolled in pursuance of the two preceding sections of this act to be formed into companies, with liberty to elect the commissioned officers of such companies, and thence into battalions or regiments, brigades and divisions, according to his discretion; and he shall appoint the field officers of such battalions, regiments, brigades and divisions, and shall issue commissions in due form to all the officers aforesaid.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That members of the society of friends, commonly called Quakers, may be exempted from the provisions of this act by paying the sum of one hundred dollars, according to an ordinance of the Convention of this State in that behalf, ratified the 12th day of May, 1862: *Provided*, That when any such Quaker shall have paid or had levied of his property five hundred dollars, under the acts of Congress called the conscription law aforesaid, he shall not be required to pay any sum of money for his exemption under this act.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That the said Guards for Home Defence may be called out for service by the Governor in the defence of the State against invasion and to suppress insurrections, either by regiments, battalions or companies *en masse*, or by draft or volunteers from the same, as he in his discretion may direct; shall be under his command through the officers appointed as herein provided; shall serve only within the limits of this State, and in tours of duty to be prescribed by the Governor, not exceeding three months at one term. They, or so many of them as may be at one time called into service, may be organized into infantry, artillery or cavalry as he may direct, and the infantry and artillery may be mounted if he shall so determine, the men furnishing their own horses, and accoutrements, and arms, when approved by the Governor, on such terms as he shall prescribe.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted*, That the Governor may furnish to said troops the arms, accoutrements and ammunition of the State when called as aforesaid into active service; and shall prescribe rules for their action, to prevent the waste, destruction or loss of the same.

SEC. 8. *Be it further enacted*, That all laws and clauses of laws coming within the meaning and purview of this act, be and they are hereby repealed.

SEC 9. *Be in further enacted*, That the commissions of officers of the militia, called into service by this act, are suspended only during the period of such service.

SEC. 10. *Be it further enacted*, That this act shall be in force from the date of its ratification. [*Ratified the 7th day of July*, 1863.]

AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT IN RELATION TO THE MILITIA, AND A GUARD FOR HOME DEFENCE.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That neither the Governor of this State, nor the officers acting under an act ratified on the 7th day of July, 1863, entitled "An act in relation to the Militia, and a Guard for Home Defence," shall call out for drill or muster the persons enrolled under said act oftener than once a month in company drill, or oftener than twice a year in battalion drill; which battalion drills shall take the place of the company drills for the month in which they are appointed, unless called into actual service to repel invasion or suppress insurrection or to execute the laws of the State.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the Governor shall have the power to use the Guards for Home Defence, for the purpose of arresting conscripts and deserters: *Provided*, They shall not be ordered upon this duty beyond the limits of the counties in which they reside, or the counties adjacent thereto.

SEC. 3 *Be it further enacted*, That in addition to the exemptions contained in that act to which this is an amendment, there shall be exempt County Commissioners, appointed under an act entitled "An act for the relief of wives and families of soldiers in the army," regular millers, blacksmiths who have established shops, necessary operatives in factories and foundries, the Attorney General, Solicitors of the several circuits and counties, physicians of five years' practice, contractors with the State or Confederate governments, one editor to each newspaper and the necessary compositors, mail carriers, professors in colleges and teachers in academies. *Provided*, That this exemption shall only apply to the drills specified in this bill and not to service when the Guard for Home Defence is called into the field.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That for failure to attend at battalion or regimental drill, each field officer shall forfeit and pay one hundred dollars; each captain and other officers who shall fail to muster and drill their companies the times appointed, shall forfeit and pay for each failure fifty dollars; and if a non-commissioned officer or private shall fail to attend any drill, he shall forfeit and pay not less than five, nor more than twenty five dollars: *Provided*, That every absentee shall be allowed until the next muster to make his excuse. The fines shall be adjudged by regimental and company court-martial, and judgments are to be entered up, and the fines collected in the same mode, and in accordance with the provisions of the militia law of North Carolina, passed at the second extra session of the General Assembly, 1861.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That the Surgeon General, by and with the advice and consent of the Governor, may appoint surgical boards, not exceeding three, composed of two physicians each, who shall declare by their certificates those persons who shall be exempt from service, under the act to which this is an amendment, on account of mental or physical disability, and that they shall receive the pay of their rank and traveling expenses, to be determined by the Adjutant General.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted* That the Guard for Home Defence, should they be called into service by the Governor, shall receive the same pay, rations and allowances as soldiers in the Confederate States' service, and shall be subject to the rules and articles of war of the Confederate States.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted*, That when the pressure of public danger shall not prevent the observance of such a rule, the said Guards for Home Defence shall not be called into service *en masse*, but by drafts of a number of men from each convenient company, so as to make up the aggregate force required.

SEC. 8 *Be it further enacted*, That this act shall be in force and take effect from and after its ratification. [*Ratified the 14th day of December*, 1863.]

II. The Company Drills required by the 1st section of the last named act, will take place on the second Saturday in the months of January, February, March, May, June, August, September, November and December, and the July, Battalion Drills on the second Saturday in the months of April and October.

III. The 3d section of the last named act is construed to mean that the parties enumerated are exempt from drills, apprehending deserters, and other ordinary duty of the Guard for Home Defence; but are not exempt from duty, when the Guard for Home Defence is called into service to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or to execute the laws of the State.

By order of Governor VANCE:

135 R. C. GATLIN, *Adj. Gen.*

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY CONSERVATIVE:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS			
One day,	$ 3 00	One week,	$18 00
Two days,	6 00	Two weeks,	35 00
Three days,	9 00	Three weeks,	45 00
Four days,	12 00	One month,	72 00
Five days,	15 00	Two months,	144 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $4 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Obituaries, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
do George Little, Wake. do
M Robbins, Randolph, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Russ, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroler.
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Auditor.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Major William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major T D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H. Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
Major William A Graham, Jr., Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut. Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut. Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Isaac W. Garrett, Edgecombe, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Thaddeus McGee, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Charles H. Thompson, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Geo. W. Thompson, Caswell, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor)

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice,—William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts.—Judges.—Edwin G Reade, Person, Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Argustus S Merrimon, Buncombe.

Confederate States District Court.—Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; W F Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshall.

Council of State.—F B Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert P Dick, Guilford; Dr James Galloway, Wilkes; L Eldredge Johnston; J R Hargrave, Anson; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin.

Literary Board.—His Excellency, Gov. Vance President *Ex Officio*, Rev William E Pell, Wake, and Professor Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr Wm Sloan, of Gaston: Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

BOARD INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—His Excellency, Gov Vance, President, *Ex Officio*, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren, J H Flanner, of New Hanover, and Montford McGehee. Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.—Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance, Hon Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon David L Swain, Orange.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Willie J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Instution for the Deaf Dumb and the Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendent of the Insane Asylum.

MILITARY DIRECTORY.

FIELD OFFICERS, BRIGADES, DIVISIONS AND CORPS OF NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENTS:

No	COLONELS.	LIEUT. COLONELS.	MAJORS.
1	Ham A Brown,	Jarratt N Harrell,	Lewis C Latham,
2			
3	Steph D Thruston,	Wm M Parsley,	Wm T Ennett,
4	E A Osborne,		
5	John W Lea,		William J Hill,
6	Robt F Webb,	Sam McD Tate	R W York,
7	Ed G Haywood,	Wm Lee Davidson,	J McLeod Turner,
8	Jas M Whitson,	R A Barrier,	A J Rogers,
9	Wm H Cheek,		Wm H H Cowles,
10	Stephen D Pool,	Henry T Guion,	Thos Sparrow, James Reilly,
11	Wm J Martin,		
12	H E Coleman,	Wm S Davis,	Robert W Alston,
13	Jos H Hyman;	Henry A Rogers,	R Benton Withers,
14	R Tyler Bennett,	Wm A Johnston,	Jos H Lambeth,
15		W H Yarborough,	Gray W Hammond,
16	Wm A Stowe,	A S Cloud,	
17	Wm F Martin,	Thos H Sharpe,	L J Johnson,
18	John D Barry,	John W McNill,	Thos J Wooten,
19	W P Roberts,	James L Gaines,	John V B Rogers,
20	Thos F Toon,		
21		Wm S Rankin,	Wm J Pfohl,
22	Thos S Galloway,		
23	Chas C Blacknall,		
24	Wm J Clarke;	John L Harris,	Thaddeus D Love,
25	H M Rutledge,	Sam C Bryson,	Wm S Grady,
26	John R Lane,		Jas T Adams,
27	J A Gilmer, jr,	Geo F Whitfield,	Jos C Webb,
28			Sam N Stowe,
29	Wm B Creasman,	Pac J Profil	
30	Frank M Parker,		
31	John V Jordan,	Chas W Knight,	
32		David G Cowan,	Henry G Lewis,
33	Robt V Cowan,		Jos H Saunders,
34	W L J Lowrance,	Geo T Gordon,	
35		Jas T Johnston,	Simon B Taylor,
36	William Lamb,	John D Taylor,	Jas M Stevenson,
37	Wm M Barbour,	Wm G Morris,	Jackson L Bost,
38	John Ashford,	Geo W Flowers,	John Wilson,
39	David Coleman,	F A Reynolds,	
40	John J Hedrick,	George Tait,	Wm A Holland,
41	John A Baker,		Roger Moore,
42	John E Brown,	Chas W Bradshaw,	Thomas J Brown,
43	Thos S Kenan,		Walter J Boggan,
44	Thos C Singeltary,	Taze L Hargrove,	Chas M Stedman
45		John R Winston,	
46	Wm L Saunders,	A C McAllister,	Neill McK McNeill
47	Geo H Faribault,		J Lankford
48	Sam'l Walkup,	Albert A Hill,	
49	Lee M McAfee,	James T Davis,	
50	Geo Wortham,	John C Vanhook	H J Ryals,
51	Hector McKethan,	Caleb E Hobson,	
52	Marcus A Parks,		Eric Erson,
53		Jas T Morehead,	
54	Ken R Murchison,	Anderson Ellis,	
55	John K Connally,	Alfred H Belo,	
56	Paul F Faison,	G Grat'ott Lake,	John W Graham,
57		Hamilton C Jones,	James A Craige,
58	John B Palmer,		
59	Geo D Ferrebee,	Edward Cantwell,	James M Mayo,
60	Wash M Hardy,	James T Weaver,	James T Hall,
61	Jas D Radcliffe,	Wm S Devane,	E Mallett,
62	Geo W Clayton,	B G McDowell,	
63		Stephen B Evans,	James H McNeill,
64		Wm N Garrett,	Thos P Jones,
65	Geo N Folk,	Alfred H Baird,	John J Spann,
66	J H Nethercutt,	Clem G Wright,	
67	John N Whitford,	Rufus W Wharton,	Ed Whitford.
68	James W Hinton,	Ed C Yellowly,	W B Sanderlin,

The First Battalion (Heavy Artillery) is commanded by Maj Alexander MacRae; The First Battalion Sharp Shooters by Capt R E Wilson; The Second Battalion (Infantry) by ——

—— The Third Battalion (Light Artillery) by Maj John W Moore; The Tenth Battalion by Maj W L Young; The Thirteenth Battalion (Light Artillery) by Lieut Col Joseph B Starr; The Fourteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J L Henry; The Fifteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J M Wynn; Thomas' Legion consists of a Regiment and a Battalion and is commanded by Col Wm H Thomas.

The 1st and 3rd Regiments are in Stewart's Brigade, Johnson's Division, Early's Corps.

The 2d, 14th, 14th and 30th are in Cox's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Early's Corps.

The 5th, 12th, 20th and 23d are in Johnston's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Early's Corps.

The 6th, 21st, 54th and 57th and 1st Battalion Sharp Shooters are in Lewis' Brigade, Ransom's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 7th, 18th, 28th, 33d and 37th are in Lane's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 8th, 31st, 51st and 61st are in Clingman's Brigade, Hoke's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 9th, 19th, 41st, 59th and 63d are in Barringer's Brigade

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

RALEIGH, N. C., OCTOBER 26, 1864.

J. B. NEATHERY & Co.

THE TRUE CONSERVATIVE PLATFORM.—The supremacy of the civil over military law.

A quiet submission to all laws, whether good or bad, while they remain upon our statute books.

No reconstruction, or submission, but perpetual independence.

An unbroken front to the common enemy; but timely and repeated negotiations for PEACE by the proper authorities.

No separate State action through a Convention; no counter revolution; no combined resistance to the government.

Opposition to despotism in every form, and the preservation of Republican institutions in all their purity.

CHANGE OF TERMS.—On and after the 1st of October, subscription rates to the CONSERVATIVE will be as follows:

For the Daily, one month,	$ 5
" " " three months,	15
" " " six months,	25
" " Weekly, six months,	10

No subscriptions to either Daily or Weekly received for a longer time than six months.

☞ The office of the CONSERVATIVE has been removed to the building formerly occupied for that purpose, one door south of POMEROY's Book Store, Fayetteville street.

THE MEETING OF THE GOVERNORS, which took place last week is over, and its proceedings are before the public. Neither the consideration of propositions from the Governors of the North-west, nor a plan for the Convention of the States, nor the claims of Gov. Brown and Gov. Vance for the authorship of the Georgia platform, seem to have engaged the consideration of that meeting. It appears to have been an eminently practical convocation of statesmen, in which the tricks of the politican as well as the fancies of day-dreamers, were ignored.

The resolutions of course will be the subject of animalversion by some, and of approval by others. The meeting did simply what it had a right to do, without assuming powers that it did not possess, or dictating to the Confederate authorities about matters beyond its province. The resolutions, perhaps, embody what each individual Governor held prior to the meeting, but they have this advantage, in pledging to the country unity of action, so far as the Legislatures of the several States will endorse them, backed by the moral weight which unity always carries with it. Let us briefly examine the resolutions:

1. The first resolution is one of encouragement to our people, giving them assurances that no cause exists in the present condition of our affairs, for any abatement in our zeal and purpose to prosecute the war to the securing of a peace, based on the independence of the Confederacy; at the same time pledging their best efforts to increase the effective force of our armies. It will be said that it was a war meeting, and that the Governors are pledged to a continuance of the war. What less could they have done? What more could they have been expected to do? Suppose they had resolved that the war should cease? Suppose they had initiated a scheme looking to peace, other than one to be effected by carrying on the war? What avail would it have been? What force would it have carried with it? Can any sane man give a valid reason why they should have resolved upon peace? Have they any right or the States to help them under the Constitution, to abandon the war, so long as the North is determined to prosecute it and the Confederate Government to resist? Would they have been true to the cause or to the people, even to have intimated that they were ready to abandon the war?

2. The second resolution asserts what no one can deny, that the interests of the States in this struggle are identical, and that they should assist each other in repelling the foe. In order to do this more effectually, they agree to propose to the several Legislatures to repeal the present laws which prohibit the Executives from sending State troops into an adjoining State, temporarily, when the exigency urgently requires it. The proposition is not, that State troops may be put even temporarily beyond the control of the Executive of the State to which they belong, but that in certain emergencies, the Executives may order them beyond the line, for certain purposes. For instance, in the event that Yankee troops were to force themselves in Gen. Lee's rear and be advancing into Mecklenburg county, Virginia, with the apparent design of crossing the Roanoke into this State The Roanoke would afford the best point to check them. If there were no Confederate forces on this side the Roanoke, Gov. Vance under the present law could not order the State troops into the county of Mecklenburg lying this side the river, but must wait at the State line until the enemy advanced, before he could attempt to check them. Again, if Wilmington were attacked and it was not in the power of Gen. Lee to render assistance, and our own State force were an insufficient re-inforcement, Gov. Bonham, of South Carolina, though he might have a strong force at his command, could not under existing laws render any assistance. It is to meet exigencies of this kind, that the Executives propose this change.

3. The third resolution very properly urges upon the authorities of the Confederacy to place all the able-bodied men already in the service, in the front, whose places can be filled in the several departments, in the provost guards &c., by disabled men, and the dispensing with the passport system except in the immediate vicinity of the great armies. It expresses a decided purpose to use proper exertions to increase the strength of the Confederate and State forces, but we do not understand this as intimating any purpose to favor the placing of any portion of the State forces under Confederate authority. We are quite sure when the rolls of the State force in the Adjutant General's office of this State come to be carefully examined, it will be found that it is already too small to allow of diminution; especially in view of the aid it can render to the general cause, by the protection of our frontier or coast.

4. The fourth resolution agrees to recommend to the Legislatures the passage of stringent laws for the arrest and return of deserters and stragglers from the Confederate or State troops.

5. This resolution suggests the duty of all slave owners to remove their male slaves from the neighborhood of the enemy on his approach, and recommends the passage of laws making it the duty of the proper authorities to remove them when the owners fail to do so. The obvious necessity for this must be seen by every one. It is unfortunate that it was not done in the beginning of the war. Of course we understand the proper authorities suggested, to mean the State authorittes.

6. The sixth resolution has been interpreted by some to favor the idea recently broached, of arming the slaves to fight our battles. Such an idea we are assured was not entertained by the meeting. It simply favors the idea of employing slaves by the consent of their owners, on fortifications, or as cooks, teamsters, ambulance drivers, &c.

7. The seventh resolution will be generally endorsed by the people of the States. The denial by Congress to the States, the right to export their products and to import articles for State use and for the clothing of troops, &c, except under such restrictions as amount to a prohibition, is monstrous.

In view of the assistance rendered the Confederacy by the States during this war, so long as they were permitted to run the blockade, it would seem the Confederate authorities ought to promote it as far as possible.

Lastly, they resolve that it is their firm and unalterable purpose to maintain our right of self government and to establish our independence and to uphold the rights and sovereignty of the States, or to perish in the attempt. And let all the people say, So mote it be.

We have thus briefly examined them, and in conclusion we must say, we endorse them in whole and in part, as we understand them. The resolutions are thoroughly practical, judicious, well-timed and eminently patriotic. Having the endorsement of Gov. Brown on the one hand and Gov. Smith on the other, perhaps the two extremes in the views which divide the friends of the cause, we presume they will be acceptable to all.

GEN. STEPHEN D. RAMSEUR, the telegraph announces, died of his wound received in the late fight in the Valley, on the 20th inst, in the hands of the enemy. We make the announcement with deep regret. He was a native of Lincoln county, a graduate at West Point, and an accomplished officer. He was among the first to resign his position in the old army, and tendered his services to President Davis before this his native State joined the Confederacy. Not meeting with the encouragement he anticipated, in a short time he tendered his services to Gov. Ellis, and was at once elected Captain of the Ellis Light Artillery, just then organized in this city. No man in the service was better qualified for the position. He felt great pride in his company, most of whom were anxious to excel. He remained with the company for twelve months, rendering it by his energy, skill and discipline, one of the most efficient batteries in the service. This it has proven itself since on many a well-fought field under the command of Capt. B C. Manly of this city, his successor. About this time he was made a Colonel, then Brig. Gen., and although very young, he soon took high position for his gallantry in the field and for his skill in the management of troops. At Chancellorsville his brigade under his lead, gained imperishable glory, and its leader the plaudits of his seniors. He was made Major General some months ago, in which position he distinguished himself, until by some error in the orders or intelligence received, his fame for a brief space suffered from a blunder, but subsequently it was proved he was not blamable. Upon the fall of the gallant Maj. Gen. Rodes he was placed in command of his division, a position he had desired on account of his attachment to his old brigade, which was in that division. He was gallantly leading his division when he fell in the late battle in the Valley, mortally wounded in the bowels and was left in the hands of the enemy. He lived but a short time and expired it is said on the 20th inst. He leaves a devoted young widow and infant child, we learn, to mourn the loss of a fond husband, and the State one of the best officers for his age that it has produced. Gen. Ramseur we believe was a member of the Presbyterian Church at the time of his death. The army and the country lament his death.

COMMAND AT KINSTON. Col. J. N. Whitford, says the *State Journal*, has been relieved of the command of the forces at Kinston and has been transferred to another important command. Brig. Gen. C. Leventhorpe has succeeded Col. Whitford at Kinston. It is due to Col. Whitford to say that his conduct and that of his command whilst at Kinston have met the unqualified approbation of the commanding General, and that his removal is purely to meet the requirements of the service outside of Col Whitford's immediate command.

Gen. Leventhorpe is a gentleman familiarly known to the people of this section particularly, and the high expectations he has inspired will be fully realized. He is one of the best officers in the service and an accomplished gentleman.

Col. Whitford takes leave of his command and his friends in the following circular:

HOOK'S KINSTON, Oct. 23, 1864.

(CIRCULAR.)

The undersigned having been appointed to another command, would, in taking leave of the troops stationed at this Post and of the citizens of Lenoir and adjacent counties, thank them for their obedience to and assistance in carrying out his orders on the one hand, and courtesy and kindness extended to him on the other, and trusts that the same obedience and courtesy may be extended to his successor, Brig. Gen C. Leventhorpe. Having been a long time among you, I cannot but feel regret at leaving. I have ever endeavored to fulfil my duty to my country and at the same time render every assistance in my power to the community in which it has been my fortune to command.

You will have with you one who every one knows to be in every way competent to keep the enemy from your doors.

(Signed) J. N. WHITFORD, Colonel.

The Richmond *Whig* of the 24th says that in the recent battle in the Valley, our losses in men, killed, wounded and missing does not exceed eleven hundred, while the enemy admit a loss of five thousand No wonder that they confess that their victory was dearly bought. A few such victories would destroy an army.

The Greensboro' *World* learns that about four hundred of the officers and men belonging to the Home Guard of Forsyth county, including some details, have gone with the intention of seeking the lines of the enemy. The Winston *Sentinel* confirms the same. This is the result of Holden's teaching and papers of that ilk. Shame upon all such.—*Iredell Express.*

The *World* is mistaken in putting the number at four hundred. Probably not one fourth of that number have left.

We learn from the Richmond papers that rumors were current there, of another battle in the Valley, but nothing definite had been received.

MATTERS APPEAR somewhat quiet around Petersburg and Richmond for several days past. Whether Grant will attempt any advance at an early day, appears to be doubted. It is possible that the present object is to increase Sheridan's force, so as to combine a simultaneous attack upon all sides. All uneasiness about those cities appear to have vanished. Great confidence is felt in the ability of Gen. Lee to hold them. Our affairs in Georgia are said to be encouraging, yet we are not advised as to the precise state of things.

WILMINGTON it is said, is not yet the object of the enemy's seeking. It is stated that the object is to get possession of the Forts at the mouth of the Cape Fear so as to put a stop to the blockading. It is also denied that Farragut has been put in command of the Atlantic fleet. It is possible that Farragut is to co operate in the movement upon Richmond.

WE LEARN that T. O. Jones, Esq, will deliver a lecture in Charlotte, on Monday evening next, 31st inst, the proceeds to be placed in the hands of the authorities of the town to be distributed among the indigent soldier's families of that town and county. The object is a praiseworthy one, and we hope Mr. Jones will have the satisfaction of bestowing much good to the needy families of our brave men who are now at the front. Let there be a full attendance and much good will result.

Confederate loan in England, at last advices, was 60 cents in the dollar.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Messrs. Tucker & Andrews will have an auction sale on Saturday. See new advertisements.

Gas consumers will read the advertisement of Messrs. Waterhouse & Bowes.

TOWN MEETING.

In pursuance to the call in the city papers yesterday morning, a number of the citizens of Raleigh convened at the Court House in the afternoon.

The object of the meeting was, to unite upon some plan for providing the necessaries of subsistence to our people; both as to securing supplies, and to procuring them on some more reasonable terms than the extreme high prices demanded in our market.

On motion, Hon. John H. Bryan was called to the chair, and A. M. Gorman requested to act as Secretary.

After advisement and consultation between the gentlemen present, on motion of G. W. Mordecai, Esq., it was resolved that a committee be appointed to prepare a plan of action for the promotion of the object had in view by the meeting, and also to elicit the views and interest of our citizens in the enterprise, and to report at a subsequent meeting.

It was further resolved, that this committee confer with the city authorities as to the utility of uniting their enterprise of supplying the indigent poor with wood, with the contemplated operations of this proposed organization.

The Chair appointed the following gentlemen the aforementioned committee, viz: Messrs. Geo. W. Mordecai, T. H. Selby, K P. Battle, Rev. Dr. Deems, and Rev W. J W. Crowder.

The meeting then adjourned, subject to the call of the chairman.

THE CAPTURE OF DALTON.

JACKSONVILLE, Oct. 17, 1864.—Gen. Hood invested Dalton on last Thursday, and at once sent a flag of truce and demanded its surrender. Col. Johnston, the Federal commander, came in person to see our General "Will you," said the Colonel, "treat the garrison as prisoners of war, if I surrender?" "No, sir." "Will you parole it?" "No, sir; I will allow you five minutes to surrender, and if not complied with I will put the garrison to the sword." The Colonel observed that the terms were hard, but that he would surrender, which was at once done. The prisoners captured were as follows: 800 negroes in full Yankee uniform, 250 white soldiers, 1 battery of six guns, field artillery, and 80 cavalry, together with several guns mounted in the forts, a large quantity of stores, ammunition, saddles and blankets.

The negro soldiers were at once divested of their blankets, overcoats, shoes, hats, and in many cases, their breeches, and under a strong guard with horse whips, put to work tearing up the railroad. And this negro garrison was the reason that Gen. Hood refused their white Colonel the ordinary terms of capitulation. As a general thing, the men of the army were in favor of hanging the last one of them on the nearest limbs, and as it is, very questionable if many of them are carried far as prisoners of war.

At Tilton we captured 350 men without firing a gun. At Dug Gap, Maj Falconer, Adjt. General of the army, and Maj Clare, rode out for the purpose of making a reconnoisance. They suddenly came upon a body of the enemy, and a heavy volley was fired at them. Maj. R. was shot through the thigh, and Clare's horse killed under him. The courier reports that Col Beech, of the 23d Alabama, was killed, but does not state how or when.

After Dalton was captured a portion of our army was sent to make a demonstration upon Rosacc, which is strongly garrisoned, and the remainder sent towards Chattanooga, which is garrisoned by six thousand negroes and white men, chiefly negroes. I hardly think, however, that an attack will be made upon that place as it can easily be turned by the army crossing the river—well, you will find out before a great while.

While this was going on on the railroad, two brigades of our cavalry were amusing the great and immortal hero and strategist, W. T. Sherman, with his whole army at Rome. He drew up his army in front of that town in regular battle array, threw up entrenchments, put out flankers and skirmishers, made all other necessary arrangements for a general pitched battle, thinking that Hood was there with his whole strength of rebels. Our cavalry, however, gave him a fight which lasted two days, and when whipped they retired with colors flying. The 11th Texas and 3d Arkansas regiments greatly distinguished themselves in that battle.

HOME MANUFACTURE—SPUR THEM ON.—A more beautiful pair of Spurs than those manufactured by Mr. Mahler, in this city, cannot be produced; as any one can be assured of by calling at the office of Major W. W. Peirce, in this city.—And, by the way, I will take occasion to remark, that the gentlemanly conduct and marked ability of this officer, commends him to the regard of the many persons with whom he has to deal. His consideration for the private soldier who has to transact business with him, in an especial manner deserves commendation, in their days of *official consequence.* NORTH CAROLINA.—*Confederate.*

On Thursday night last a couple of 'blue-bellies,' who had escaped from the prison in Salisbury, were captured by Mr. James H. McLaughlin, one of the night watch in this place, and turned over to Capt Manning's company. On taking the down train Friday night, one of them attempted to escape from the guard that had them in charge, when he was fired upon and received a severe wound in the leg. They were safely conducted to their old quarters.—*Iredell Express 27th.*

We learn from the Lynchburg *Virginian*, of Friday, that the extensive Government wagon shops, on Lynch street, were destroyed by fire Thursday night. The loss was very heavy. Most of the machinery used in the works and a large quantity of lumber were burnt. The buildings covered almost an entire square, and belonged to the estate of the late Alex. Liggart.—*Rich. Sentinel 24th.*

From the Richmond Dispatch of the 24th.

WAR NEWS.

OUR GUNBOATS FIRED ON FROM SIGNAL HILL.

Early Saturday morning our gunboats lying at anchor in Graveyard bend, below Chaffin's Bluff, were opened upon by a Yankee battery newly erected on Signal Hill on the north bank, a mile distant further down the river. One of the first of the enemy's shell exploded on the deck of the little steamer Drewry near her fore gun, wounding two men severely. The Drewry weighed anchor and got out of range as quickly as possible. The iron ram Fredericksburg was struck several times, but suffered little injury The greatest damage done aboard of her was by one of the Yankee shells which exploded immediately over her grating, wounding six men—four very slightly and two severely. It is said the Richmond came in for her share of the fire, and had her smoke-stack knocked into a cocked hat. The enemy kept up the fire for an hour.

FROM THE VALLEY.

One thousand four hundred and twenty-nine prisoners, captured by Early on Wednesday, arrived in this city on Saturday night. Persons direct from General Early's army say that the Confederate cavalry, in their retreat and panic, came pouring down upon our artillery in the streets of Strasburg, frightened the horses, threw everything into confusion, and rendered it impossible for the infantry to afford the guns any protection. General Rosser, however, after nightfall, by his personal exertions, collected his cavalry and brought off some of the guns. The enemy's loss was very large. They confess to a loss of five thousand.

The Yankee General Wessel, the hero of Plymouth, is now in command of Fort Harrison.—Our General Hoke, who bagged him at Plymouth, is again very close to him; he had better keep a sharp lookout.

NORTHERN NEWS.

The following is Sheridan's dispatch in regard to the recent battle in the Valley of Virginia. Although a victory is claimed, yet, according to the telegram from Washington, it was *dearly gained:*

CEDAR CREEK, October 19—10 P. M.

To Lieut. Gen. Grant, City Point:

I have the honor to report that my army at Cedar Creek was attacked this morning before daylight, and my left was turned and driven in confusion. In fact, most of the line was driven in confusion, with the loss of twenty pieces of artillery.

I hastened from Winchester, where I was, on my return from Washington, and found the armies between Middletown and Newtown, having been driven back about four miles.

I here took the affair in hand and quickly united the corps, formed a compact line of battle just in time to repulse an attack of the enemy, which was handsomely done about one o'clock in the afternoon.

At 3 P. M., after some charges of the cavalry from the left to the right flank, I attacked with great vigor, driving and routing the enemy, capturing, according to the last report, forty three pieces of artillery and very many prisoners. I do not know yet the number of my casualties or the losses of the enemy. Wagons, trains, ambulances and caisons in large numbers are in our possession. They also burned some of their trains.

Gen. Ramseur is a prisoner in our hands, severely and perhaps mortally wounded. I have to regret the loss of General Bidwell, killed, and Generals Wright, Grover and Ricketts, wounded. General Wright is slightly wounded.

Affairs at times looked badly; but by the gallantry of our brave officers and men, disaster has been converted into a splendid victory. Darkness again intervened to shut off greater results. I now occupy Strasburg.

As soon as obtained I will send you further particulars. P. H. SHERIDAN, Major General.

A telegram from Washington says:

Another great victory has been gained by Gen. Sheridan over the reinforced rebel Army of the Valley; *dearly gained, it is true,* but nevertheless thorough and complete.

ROBBERY OF BANKS AT ST. ALBANS, VT., BY ARMED MEN.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., Oct. 19.—The invasion of the town took place to day. Some twenty or thirty five armed desperadoes, supposed to be in the rebel employ from Canada, made an assault on several banks about four o'clock this afternoon. The National Bank was robbed of about $50,000, mostly in bills St. Alban's Bank was robbed of between $70,000 and $80,000, and Franklin County Bank of a considerable amount. Some twenty horses were also seized by the desperadoes and carried off.

Seven citizens, who resisted this outrage, were deliberately shot. Two were wounded seriously, and it is learned fatally. E J Morrison, a contractor, C. H. Huntington, a jeweller, and several others are reported slightly injured. The raiders threatened to burn the town, and left in the direction of Canada A large party of armed citizens have gone in pursuit of them.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The following is from the "Herald's" summary on the 21st:

An exchange of all naval prisoners, officers and men, on both sides, has been effected between the Union and rebel Commissioners, Major Mulford and Judge Ould, and five hundred of our officers and men, belonging to this branch of the national service, arrived at Fortress Monroe on Wednesday of this week, on their way North.

The trial of the one hundred and fifty merchants and clerks, whose arrest in Baltimore and Washington on Monday last, on the charge of being implicated in blockade running, mentioned in Tuesday's "Herald," was commenced in Washington yesterday, before the military commission of which Gen. Doubleday is president But little progress was made in the matter, however.

All fears of a rebel attack on Memphis, Tennessee, have been dispelled. The militia, who were all put under arms a short time ago, have been discharged, and business has been again resumed. The recent rebel demonstration in the vicinity of that city is now supposed to have been only intended to cover a movement of raiders into Kentucky.

The leader and a number of others of the gang of rebel raiders who, on the day before yesterday, made a descent from Canada into St. Albans, Vermont, and robbed the banks of that place and committed other depredations, have been arrested, and one hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the stolen funds have been recovered. The raiders were overtaken and seized in Stanbridge, Farm and other towns in Canada East, and the Canadian authorities are still in pursuit of the outlaws yet remaining unarrested, of whose capture there are good prospects. The Governor General of Canada has assured the Governor of Vermont that he will respond to the requisition of the government of the United States for these criminals by promptly delivering them up. This outrage has of course created great excitement in Vermont, and has put both the civil and military authorities there on the alert.

We are pleased to learn that Lt. Col. Edward Cantwell, of this city, has been appointed Judge of the Third Army Corps, Army of Northern Virginia.—*Confederate.*

Deserters in Florida, who have recently returned to our side, report that nearly all of the enemy have left Jacksonville and St. John's, to reinforce Grant.—*Rich. Sentinel.*

FROM THE VALLEY.

Gen Early has been defeated again. We learn that about four o'clock on the morning of Wednesday, our army advanced from Fisher's Hill to attack the enemy across Cedar Creek. We were successful until two o'clock, driving the enemy, and capturing thirteen hundred prisoners and eighteen pieces of artillery. At this juncture the enemy received reinforcements, said by one of the parties with whom we conversed, to have been the sixth corps, which it will be remembered, we mentioned some days since as being at Front Royal. We were now driven back in turn, and lost thirty pieces of artillery, some prisoners, and a few wagons. The loss of the enemy is said to be heavy. Our army day before yesterday had retreated as far as Newmarket, which is 31 miles below Harrisonburg.

Such are the facts as far as we have been able to learn them. It was day before yesterday that we asked the question of a friend, what Gen. Early was following Sheridan for? We think he will not follow him any more.

The army of the Valley should be carried back to Richmond, and another army and another General sent there.

The Yankee papers used to call this the *Valley of Humiliation* (to them). It was old Jackson's tramping ground. Things have changed since then—the Valley has now become a region of humiliation to us. Everybody whipped. Infantry whipped. Cavalry whipped. Artillery all captured. We have lost fifty guns in the Valley. It is the most unhappy campaign of the war; conducted too by a man of ability, but either what the world calls "unfortunate," or unfitted by some peculiarity for an independent command.—*Charlottesville (Va) Chronicle 22d.*

We learned a few additional particulars by the cars yesterday from Staunton, of the battle near Strasburg. There are more accounts than one to be had; but the telegram published by us yesterday, from Richmond, based on an official dispatch, confirms the statement given of the main facts by us yesterday. We brought off thirteen hundred prisoners. How many we lost is unascertained. In killed and wounded one thousand will cover our losses. Our chief loss was in artillery, and this was heavy.

Our forces attacked the enemy about four in the morning at three different points, two columns of infantry, and our cavalry on the extreme left. The attack threw them into confusion, and we carried everything before us up to two o'clock, capturing prisoners and artillery in large quantities. About one, p. m., the gallant Brig. Gen. Battle, of Alabama, in Ramseur's division, was shot in the knee.—General Ramseur himself, the Bayard of the army, was struck by a ball in the bowels, and it was supposed mortally wounded. He subsequently fell into the hands of the enemy.

We followed the enemy some miles up to two o'clock, at which hour the sixth corps, under General Wright, appeared upon the scene. Our men were tired, and, as an officer who participated in the battle remarked to us, "the enemy had a rich camp." The want of discipline, so frequently remarked on, again, we fear, lost us the fruits so nearly secured. The tables were turned on us, and our army—the Second Corps of the Army of Northern Virginia—fled ingloriously. Some of the troops, we could not ascertain which, behaved very badly. We passed Strasburg in some disorder, and retreated thirty miles to Newmarket. The enemy did not pursue.—Their loss in killed and wounded is said to be heavy. So ends a disgraceful chapter.—*Char. Chronicle 23d.*

From the Confederate.

GRIMES' BRIGADE.

53D REGIMENT N. C TROOPS.

Field and Staff—Killed, Adjt Wm B Osborne, Wounded, Col Jas T Morehead.

Co. A, Killed—Wm Amick. Wounded, Capt J M Sutton, (Comd'g Shanpshooters), Lt J W Scott, P P Baldwin, J V Devault, J M Jobe, H M Brown, W P Cook, Wm Greeson, T G McLean, J A May, Wm Phillipi, J R Shepherd, Thadeus Shepherd, A N Woodyard, R A Flemming. Missing, Riley Sutton, John Tickle, Danl Huffines, Francis Mullen, Jno. Stewart, Coston Baldwin, Jno Whitsell.

B, Killed—Sergt R A Davis. Wounded, T A McKinsey, J A Kirkpatrick, Jno Robertson, S E Todd. Missing, W H Eagle, Leroy Armstrong, P S Winders, S R Wilson, J Williamson, S M Howie.

D, Killed—Jas Reese, Saml Longworth. Wounded, Jas Downing, H F Brindle, Jas L Hall, Jas M Smith, L Houser, Calvin Honser, Lt A W Westmoreland, wounded and captured. Missing, Jas L Johnston, Rainey Gardner, R T Fallen, B D Sessoms, S L Houser, S C Morris, Jesse Mitchel.

E, Wounded—Jno J Taylor, C H Taylor Missing, Lt Jas A Hills, J A Patterson, Linsey Tickle, Jas Tickle, C M Short, E Owns, Jos Taylor, J Gowins.

F, Killed—Lieut J H Holt, Wm Steele. Wounded, Capt A J Albright, O D Holt, H W Steele, G W Iseley, Madison Clapp. Missing, Simeon Thompson, James Johnston, W G Canter, John Fogleman, David Gerton, W C Horniday, James Picket, Wm Robinson, Wm Richardson, Jordan Isley, W Smith.

G, wounded, Capt J W Rierson, M C Martin, R C Hart, Patrick Farmer, L T Burge. Missing, Lieut H H Campbell, Chamberlin.

H, killed, B F Orr, B G Stevenson. Wounded, Capt J E Miller, J Bullen, A M Boyle, R W Flinchum, Calvin Manuel, S W Southern. Missing, W Culler, T M Baker, J W Southern, M V Bullen, M Mabe.

I, wounded, T J Byens, J J Ross, H H Galy, J S Griffin, A T Marsh, J H Trull. Missing, Lieut J D Cuthbertson, C E Brown, D M Price, W D Morgan, W C Liles, U Tadlock.

K, wounded, Lieut Thos C Land, Jesse Miller, A B West, J A McNeil, H Taylor, R Walker, J L Dockery, Samuel Watson, J F Lipps, W C Fletcher, Lemuel Watson, David Byers.

Recapitulation.—Killed 9; wounded 51; missing 59—119.

2D N. C BATTALION.

Co. A, killed, E G Cox. Wounded, Jas Forrace, John Collins, M Hester, D Bundrant, Wm Southern, John Smith, Wm Chatham. Missing, B R Lawson, H Carter, Sam Nelson, Wm Nelson, Wm Bundrant, G H Manning, C N Robertson, P Smith, N Smith.

B, Wounded, Capt L J Norman, R Dunnigan, R Sartin, H Cruse, N Wall.

F, Wounded, M H Moffat, Churm Hicks, L Slack, Wm Asbel, John Richardson, J H Albertson. Missing, J M Branson, Green Hill, A Jaurell, Wm Vancannum, Lieut T W Andrews, E R Moffat, J Richardson, Perry Reeves, Alvis Upton, Joseph Rich. H, Wounded, Adam Bright, Jessee A Keener, Jas Lewis. Missing P Morgan, D H Gowan, Jos Marsh, W A Cogghill.

G, Killed, Harrison Shields. Wounded, Isaac Brown, R Brown, A Howard, Elisha Blackburn, Sandy Delapp, S Payne, James Wilson E Davis.

Recapitulation.—Killed, 2; wounded, 30; missing, 22.

Recapitulation of Brigade.—Field and Staff, Killed, none; wounded, 2; missing, none; total, 2. 32d regiment, N. C. T., killed, 6; wounded, 20; missing, 34—total, 60; 43d regiment, N. C. T, killed, 8; wounded, 70; missing, 42—total, 120; 45th regiment, N. C. T., killed, 11; wounded, 53; missing, 52—total, 116; 53d regiment, N, C. T., killed, 9; wounded, 51; missing, 59—total, 119; 2d N. C. battalion, killed 2; wounded, 30; missing, 22—total, 54. Total—killed, 36; wounded, 227; missing, 209. Grand total—472.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO GAS CONSUMERS.

ON AND AFTER THE 1ST OF NOVEMBER THE price of Gas will be $60 per thousand feet. At the present price of rosin, freights and coal, it costs the Company $57.50 per thousand feet to make it.

WATERHOUSE & BOWES.

Oct. 26, 1864. 160—tIN.

AT AUCTION,

ON SATURDAY, 29TH OCTOBER, 1864, WE WILL sell 1 Rockaway and Harness, nearly new.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,

Auction and Commission Merchants.

Oct. 26, 1864. 160—2t.